

Figure 5. Plan and Section, Trench 5. Scale 1:20.

5.6 Trench 6. Area below Grey Friar's Tower.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1042	Topsoil: Soft, dark slightly reddish brown silt. Frequent roots and rare, small sub-angular pieces. Slightly organic feel to this material probably the result of pigeon droppings.	N/A	0.40M
1043	Layer: Comprised of sub-rectangular limestone pieces measuring 25cm by 15cm. Frequent limestone fragments and flecks of mortar.	N/A	N/A

Trench 6 was excavated directly below Grey Friar's Tower, and measured 1 metre north-south and 4 metres east-west. It was positioned in order to investigate whether any floor surfaces within the tower had survived.

Natural was not encountered in this trench, as a layer of demolition rubble, [1043] was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.30m below ground level and continued beyond the depth of any potential impact from the proposed works. This layer comprised primarily of sub-rectangular limestone pieces and fragments with flecks of mortar. No structures or floor surfaces were evident and no finds were retrieved from this layer. The demolition layer was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.20m, at which point excavation ceased. Overlying [1043] was the topsoil [1042], with an average depth of 0.30m, and from which a number of very modern artefacts were retrieved, as well as a very small quantity of green glaze pottery and a relatively large amount of animal bone. The upper 0.20 metres of this topsoil, directly towards the centre of the tower comprised of a slightly organic material with a reddish hue. This is very likely the result of pigeon droppings from the tower above.

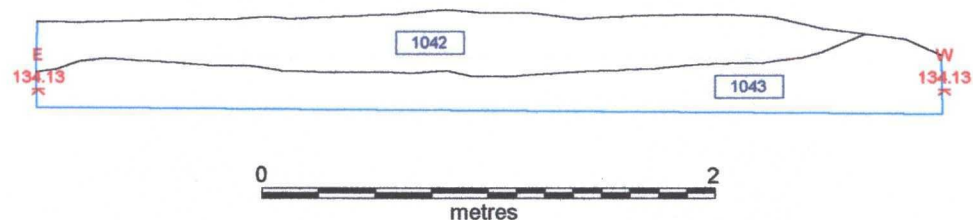


Figure 6. Section, Trench 6. Scale 1:33 $\frac{1}{3}$

6.0 Conclusions

The combined results of the geophysical survey and the trial trenching exercise enable this site to be evaluated with a fair degree of confidence.

The results of the geophysical survey show clearly the presence of stone wall-alignments to the west and to the northwest of the Greyfriars Tower. It is clear that these features represent the below ground remains of the cloister and the south wall of the church. It was also clear from the results of the geophysical survey that these wall foundations did not only survive well, but that they were very close to the modern ground surface. It was postulated at the time of the survey that they were within 0.50m of the existing surface, which proved to be the case.

The two 1m square evaluation trenches (Nos 4 and 5) in which stone wall alignments were uncovered confirm the results of the geophysical survey, and it is assumed that this masonry forms part of the south wall of the church.

The detail of the geophysical survey in this area is of interest in that there is a large anomaly in the centre of the cloister area and also a smaller but clearer anomaly at the west end of the nave. The anomaly in the cloister area may perhaps represent the remains of a small but substantial structure, while that in the nave may represent the base of a pulpit, font or lectern. There is also some evidence that the south wall of the nave may have existed not as a solid wall but as a series of vaults supported on columns of which the bases are visible as separate poorly defined anomalies on the geophysical survey. If this is the case then there must be a south aisle to the church, which does not show with the same degree of clarity on the geophysical survey.

The geophysical survey of the area to the south of the church and in the area of the proposed staircase and disabled access ramp is less clear cut. Those anomalies that exist are more amorphous and could not at the time of the survey be readily interpreted as intact structures or buildings. They were however thought to represent stone or stone rubble and as with the rest of the survey it was thought likely that this material was within 1m of the present day ground surface. It was not possible to undertake geophysical survey under the general areas of shrubbery on the south side of the site under the Greyfriars Tower itself.

It was immediately apparent when excavation commenced at the location of the proposed wheelchair/access ramp that there was a considerable amount of modern topsoil and humic material in the area. It was evident that the gardeners had recently used the area as a compost heap and rubbish dump. Sealed under this deposit was a layer of large and medium sized rubble, which may relate to a period of garden clearance or perhaps the 1930s when the southern boundary wall of the site was constructed. It was clear that it was this material that had been visible on the geophysical survey of this area. It is not therefore thought to be the case that there is a major building to the south side of the Friary Church as the geophysical survey may perhaps have appeared to indicate.

There were a number of shallow linear depressions filled with small stone fragments beneath the deposit of stone rubble. It is thought that these are recent in date and act as soakaways in the area of the southern site boundary wall.

It was not possible to conduct geophysical survey in the area to the west of the proposed staircase, as the location is overgrown with trees and shrubs. Two evaluation trenches excavated in this location however, both revealed a dump of material similar to that picked up by the geophysical survey and excavated by machine in the area of the proposed staircase. This deposit may relate to the construction of the southern boundary wall and, in the case of evaluation Trench 2, the construction of the Folly.

This evaluation has located a fairly dense area of burials within the location of the proposed stairs/wheelchair access. This fact, along with the knowledge that skeletal remains were discovered during the widening of Victoria Road during the 1920s allows us to speculate that the graveyard associated with the Friary may be quite extensive. The superimposition of at least two of the graves encountered suggests also that the burial ground may have been utilised over a considerable period of time. As the burials were not fully excavated, it was impossible to sex or age any individual skeletons. It is however of some note, that one of the skulls uncovered was considerably smaller than the others and may have been that of a child. Were this the case, it would suggest that the graveyard was used by the local inhabitants of Richmond rather than being associated exclusively with the Friary. The burials were encountered at a depth of c. 133.54m AOD.

The evaluation trenches indicate that shallow paths would not damage archaeological deposits if no more than 0.50m in depth and constructed under archaeological supervision. Similarly, the proposed pathway below Grey Friar's Tower would pose no threat to archaeological remains providing they do not disturb deposits beyond a depth of 0.40 m.

It is clear that the proposed stair/wheelchair ramp impacts on the friary cemetery. If it is decided that the cemetery is a key component to the monument as a whole and is therefore to be left *in situ* it is clear that an alternative access way will have to be devised as regarding accessing the site from its southern boundary.

7.0 Bibliography

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8.0 Acknowledgements

Support and advice was provided by Dave Elliott, Conservation Officer of Richmondshire Borough Council and by other officers of the Council. Gail Falkingham, Assistant County Archaeologist for North Yorkshire was, as ever, forthright with her observations and encouragement, as was Shirley Thubron. Shirley was also able to provide the excavation team with an insight into her archaeological recording of deposits from the friary, during the construction of the tourist information bureau in 1985.

9.0 The Plates



Plate 1. General shot of Trench 1. Scale of 1 metre.



Plate 2. Skeleton [1014]. Scale of 1 metre.



Plate 3. General shot of Trench 5. Scale of 1 metre.



Plate 4. General shot of Trench 6, showing demolition rubble [1042]. Scale of 1 metre

10 0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Indices

10 1 *Photographic Register*

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
Film 030300				
1-6	General Shot of Eval Trench 1	N/A	03/03/00	S D
7	I D Shot	N/A	03/03/00	S D
8	W facing section of Eval Trench 2	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
9	S facing section of Eval Trench 2	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
10	S facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
11 23	Not used		03/03/00	S D
24	W facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
25-26	W facing section of Eval Trench 5	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
27 28	N facing section of Eval Trench 5	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
29-30	E facing section of Eval Trench 4	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
31	W facing section of Eval Trench 4	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
32-33	E facing section of Eval Trench 6	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
	S facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
	8 facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	S D
Film 7/030300/12 24				
1	I D Shot		03/03/00	D C
2-3	Eval Trench 4 from east	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
4	I D Shot		03/03/00	D C
5	Eval Trench 4 from east	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
6-8	Eval Trench 6 from west	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
Film 7/290200				
7	I D Shot	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
8-9	Context [1014]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
10-11	Context [1010]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
12-14	General Shot	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
15-16	Context [1021]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
17-18	Context [1002]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
19-20	Context [1004]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
21 25	Context [1006]	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
26	W facing section of Eval Trench 2	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
27	S facing section of Eval Trench 2	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
28	S facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
29	W facing section of Eval Trench 3	1x1m	03/03/00	D C
30-31	W facing section of Eval Trench 5	1x1m	03/03/00	D C

10 2 *Drawing Register*

Drawing	Description	Drawn by & Date
1	Contexts 1002 1004 and 1006 1 20	SD 29/02/00
2	Contexts 1003 1005 and 1007 1 20	SD 29/02/00
3	Plan of inhumations Trench 1 1 20	SD 02/03/00
4	Plan and Section Trench 2 1 20	SD 03/03/00
5	Plan and Section Trench 3 1 20	SD 03/03/00
6	Plan and Section Trench 4 1 20	SD 03/03/00
7	Plan and Section Trench 5 1 20	SD 03/03/00
8	Section Trench 6 1 20	SD 07/03/00

11 0 Appendix 2 ~ Assessment Report on Pottery & Flint from Richmond Greyfriars

Alan Vince

11 1 Introduction

Fragments of pottery, glass and metal from a watching brief at Richmond Greyfriars were submitted for identification and assessment. The finds date from the later 12th or 13th century onwards with a peak in the 12th/13th century.

11 2 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the assessment were

- to identify and record all the material
- to provide a date-range for the finds
- to use these to infer previous land use
- to recommend and justify any further necessary work on the finds
- to identify any aspects of the site's archaeology recognisable from the ceramic finds which require further study or preservation

11 3 Description

All items were recorded to common name and form level and any significant details of manufacture, decoration or use were recorded as comments. Quantification was by sherd/fragment count alone and the data was entered into an MS Access 7 database.

The finds came from four contexts (Table 1) and in three cases contained a mixture of medieval and early modern material.

Table 1

Context	Description
1001	MIXED 12TH/13TH AND ONE 18TH/19TH C
1008	LATE 12TH / 13TH C
1026	MIXED UP TO 18TH C
1042	MIXED 13TH/14TH AND 18TH/19TH C

11 3 1 Prehistoric

None

10 3 2 Roman

None

11 3 3 Medieval

C name	Full name	period	earliest date	latest date
EAST CLEVELAND?	East Cleveland ware	Med	1150	1500
FLEM	Flemish floor tiles	med	1300	1530
HUM	Humbenware	med	1250	1500
MISC NKW	Misc no visible inclusions clear glazed	nk		
NYWWG	North Yorkshire Whiteware gntty	med	1250	1500
NYWWS	North Yorkshire Whiteware quartz sand inclusions	med	1250	1500
RED SANDY	Sandy redwares	med		
YG	Yorkshire gntty ware	sn-emed	1050	1250

The medieval pottery consisted of a single sherd tentatively identified as East Cleveland ware. This ware is a handmade, usually oxidized ware with a coarse quartose temper. The ware has some affinities with Staxton ware and may have a similar date range. The remaining wares are all of types known from other sites in Richmond. Fragments of floor tiles in a fine, silty fabric with a thick white slip and glossy green glaze were present. These are likely to be Flemish imports of late medieval date (i.e. 14th - 16th century).

As a group the pottery appears to date mainly from the 13th or 14th century but with some sherds of later 14th century or later date.

11 3 4 Post-medieval

Examples of Staffordshire mottled glaze ware (STMO) and Sunderland coarseware (SUND) were present. They probably date from the 18th or 19th centuries. A clay pipe bowl with maker's initials on the spur and a moulded armorial decoration may also be of later 18th or 19th century date.

11 4 Recommendations

None of the finds requires further study, although it might be possible to identify the clay pipe maker and to date it more precisely. All the material should be retained for future study.

11 5 Acknowledgements

Jane Young commented on some of the pottery identifications.

Pottery Appendix One

Context	C name	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Part
1001	YG	JAR	3	3		BS
1001	YG	JAR	5	5	HILLAM TYPE	BS
1001	NYWWC	JUG	1	1	COARSE ROLLER STAMPING UNDER BROWN GLAZE	BS
1001	RED SANDY	JUG	1	1	COARSE SAND TEMPER DARK GREEN GLAZE	BS
1001	MISC NKW	JUG	1	1	FINE OFF-WHITE FABRIC LIGHT GREEN GLAZE ? EARLY SCARBOROUGH?	BS
1001	MISC NKW	JUG	1	1	FOOT-RING FLAT BASE SPLASH GLAZE	B
1001	SUND	BOWL	1	1	WHITE-SLIPPED INT WITH TRAILS OF BROWN GLAZE	BS
1001	FE	FIDDLE KEY NAIL	1	1		BS
1001	ZDATE		0	0	MIXED 12TH/13TH AND ONE 18TH/19TH C	BS
1001	CTP		1	1	18TH C	STEM
1002	HUM	JUG	2	1		BS
1002	STMO	BOWL	1	1	STRAIGHT SIDED BOWL	BS
1002	PMGL	BOT	1	1	CLEAR VESSEL PROBABLY MILK BOTTLE BUT COULD BE TUMBLER	BS
1008	NYWWS	JAR	1	1	FLANGED RIM CF HART MANOR	R
1008	YG	JAR	1	1	SOOTED	BS
1008	YG	JAR	1	1	SOOTED SILTY MATRIX	BS
1008	NYWWS	JUG	1	1	GREEN GLAZED	BS
1008	ZDATE		0	0	LATE 12TH / 13TH C	BS
1026	FLEM	FLOO	3	3	WHITE SLIPPED GREEN GLAZED ONE FRAG HAS NAIL HOLE IN CORNER	BS
1026	EAST CLEVELAND?	JAR	1	1	SOOT	S
1026	CTP		1	1	SPURRED MOULDED BOWL 18TH C?	BOWL
1026	STON		1	1	BURNT COAL MEASURES SHALE	BS
1026	ZDATE		0	0	MIXED UP TO 18TH C	BS
1042	SUND	BOWL	1	1	LUG HANDLE	H
1042	RED SANDY	JUG	1	1	THUMBED BASE	B
1042	NYWWC	JAR	1	1	SOOTED MOTTLED GREEN GLAZE INT	BS
1042	ZDATE		0	0	MIXED 13TH/14TH AND 18TH/19TH C	BS
	Total		32	31		

12 0 Appendix 3 ~ Notes on the vertebrate and shellfish remains from Friary Gardens

Deborah Jaques

12 1 Introduction

Six trenches located within an area to the west of the Friary Gardens, Richmond, North Yorkshire, were excavated by On-Site Archaeology during February and March 2000. The evaluation was undertaken prior to the development of the gardens, with a view to establishing the presence (or not) and potential of archaeological remains within the area.

Several bags of vertebrate remains (1347 g) representing 10 contexts were submitted for evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

12 2 Methods

The vertebrate remains were recorded using the protocol outlined in Dobney et al (1999). Where possible, fragments were identified to species or species group, using the reference collection at the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York. Fragments not identifiable to species were grouped into categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid) and medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid). Notes were made of preservation, angularity (i.e. the nature of the broken surfaces) and colour. The total weight of bone was recorded for each context. Measurements were not taken because of the modern or uncertain date of the deposits.

12 3 Results

Artefactual remains, context descriptions and pottery spot dates all indicate that the deposits from which the bones were recovered were of modern date, or contained residual or redeposited material. Although most of the material was well-preserved, human remains from Contexts 1035 and 1039 were rather eroded, and the presence of these fragments, and the human teeth from Context 1001, also suggest that these deposits contained some reworked material.

Fresh breakage was noted throughout the assemblage and evidence for butchery was observed on a few fragments. No burnt or dog gnawed fragments were recorded.

The hand-collected assemblage amounted to only 67 fragments, of which 26 were identified to species (Table 1). Species present included cattle, caprovid (sheep/goat), horse and pig. The human teeth (Context 1001) represented an adult individual, whilst the cranial fragments and ulna (Context 1035) were from the remains of a baby. A detailed list of identifications can be found in the appendix.

12.4 *Discussion and statement of potential*

Although mainly well-preserved, this small assemblage is mostly of modern origin or reworked from earlier deposits, it is therefore of little interpretative value. No further work is warranted on this material.

12.5 *Retention and disposal*

The vertebrate assemblage may be discarded.

12.6 *Reference*

Dobney, K. M., Jaques, S. D. and Johnstone, C. J. (1999) Protocol for recording vertebrate remains from archaeological sites. Reports from the Environmental Archaeology Unit, York 99/15.

Table 1 Hand-collected vertebrate remains from Friary Gardens, Richmond, North Yorkshire

Species	Total fragments
Equus f. domestic (horse)	1
Sus f. domestic (pig)	1
Bos f. domestic (cow)	6
Caprovid (sheep/goat)	5
Homo sapiens (human)	13
Large mammal	11
Medium mammal	17
Unidentified	13
Total	67

Appendix A

Context	Preservation	Angulanty	Colour	Present	Notes	Weight
1001	vanable - mostly good	vanable mostly spiky but few fragments eroded and rounded	fawn	<i>Human</i> 3 permanent teeth - 2 upper premolars and 1 upper canine <i>Cattle</i> 1 upper molar <i>Large mammal</i> 1 nb fragment <i>Medium mammal</i> 4 shaft fragments - including tibiae <i>Unidentified</i> 12 fragments mostly small and with fresh breaks	Fresh breakage noted throughout assemblage	104 4g
1002	good	spiky	fawn	<i>Caprovid</i> 1 distal metacarpal (meas) chopped through shaft <i>Medium mammal</i> 1 shaft fragment 1 cervical vertebra <i>Shellfish</i> 1 very eroded oyster shell fragment	Fresh breakage noted	25g
1004	good	spiky	fawn	<i>Cattle</i> 1 chopped pelvis fragment - from large individual <i>Caprovid</i> 1 upper molar <i>Medium mammal</i> 1 mandible fragment and 1 vertebra fragment	Fresh breakage noted	130 5g
1006	fair	spiky	fawn	<i>Large mammal</i> 1 nb fragment		6 5g
1008	very poor	eroded and battered	brown	<i>Unidentified</i> 1 fragment		5 3g
1026	good	spiky	fawn	<i>Cattle</i> 1 distal humerus fragment - heavily chopped through distal articulation and down shaft		72 7g
1029	good	spiky	fawn	<i>Large mammal</i> 3 cranium and 2 shaft fragments	Fresh breakage noted	73 8g
1035	good	spiky	fawn	<i>Human</i> 8 cranium fragments and 1 ulna fragment representing a baby <i>Medium mammal</i> 6 vertebra fragments including sacrum lumbar (chopped longitudinally) and cervical fragments Also 1 nb and 1 pelvis fragment Vertebrae and pelvis chopped <i>Shellfish</i> 1 cockle shell	Fresh breakage noted	35 7g
1039	good	vanable spiky and battered	brown	<i>Cattle</i> 1 distal tibia fragment <i>Caprovid</i> 1 metacarpal (rather battered) <i>Large mammal</i> 1 femur and 1 vertebra fragment <i>?Human</i> 1 fragile fragment		144 8g
1042	good	spiky	fawn or brown	<i>Horse</i> 1 tibia (distal articulation measurable) <i>Catle</i> 1 unfused distal tibia 1 heavily chopped pelvis fragment <i>Caprovid</i> 2 tibia fragments (both measurable) representing large individuals <i>Pig</i> humerus shaft fragment <i>Large mammal</i> 1 pelvis fragment and 1 thoracic vertebra <i>Medium mammal</i> 1 femur shaft fragment <i>Shellfish</i> 1 oyster shell	Fresh breakage noted throughout assemblage	748 3g

13 0 Appendix 4a ~ Written Scheme of Investigation

13 1 *Summary*

- 13 1 1 Richmond District Council wishes to improve public access to the Greyfriars' Tower, Richmond and the area of gardens to the west. Proposed works will entail provision of access to the base of the Tower, the introduction of footpaths and a new entrance point opposite Friars Wynd, to include steps and a ramp for wheelchair access. The site is of archaeological interest as the Tower is the only surviving aboveground remnant of the Franciscan Friary, founded in AD 1258 by Ralph FitzRandal of Middleham.
- 13 1 2 A scheme of archaeological evaluation is, therefore, proposed, to comprise geophysical survey and trial trenching. The aim of this work is to establish the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains to enable the archaeological impact of the development of the site to be fully appreciated and any appropriate design mitigation and/or further archaeological work agreed. Accordingly, this document has been prepared at the request of Richmondshire District Council.

13 2 *Purpose*

This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policies 47-49 of the Richmondshire Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the commissioning body and the selected archaeological contractor.

13 3 *Location and Description (NZ 1708 0104)*

- 13 3 1 The site lies within the centre of modern Richmond, to the north of Victoria Road and west of Queens Road. The area proposed for evaluation is situated to the west of the present Friary Gardens (also known as the Memorial Gardens) and to the south of the Richmond Community Hospital. A large part of the area is a level, grassed lawn, with trees and shrubbery to the east, south and west. The immediate environs of the Tower were, until recently, overgrown. This area has been cleared to facilitate an architectural inspection of the structure, although metal railings along the eastern side of the tower remain. To the north, the lawns adjoin a roadway and car park associated with the Hospital. The total area concerned covers c. 0.3 hectares (see Figure 1).
- 13 3 2 The proposed works will entail the enhancement of the area surrounding the Grey Friars' Tower, to include landscaping which is likely to necessitate limited alterations to the current ground levels around the tower and the laying of a new stone path from the Memorial Gardens under the tower and into the gardens to the west. Additional paths will be created through the

existing border of trees and shrubs along the southern boundary of the garden south of the Hospital, which will link up with a new entrance through the existing stone wall which forms the southern boundary of the site onto Victoria Road. This will be sited opposite Friars Wynd, to comprise steps and a wheelchair access ramp (see drawing no 3L/X/1/1/5, scale 1:200 dated May 1999, prepared by A. Clarke, Leisure & Economic Development Unit, Richmondshire District Council). There is currently a significant height difference between the Victoria Road street level and the land to the rear of the boundary wall.

- 13.3.3 Scheduled Monument Consent has already been granted to Richmondshire District Council for the excavation of a trial trench within the tower (ref HSD 9/2/721/Pt 3, letter dated 24/11/97 from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport), subject to a previous specification prepared by North Yorkshire County Council (Fiorato, 1997, see attached).

13.4.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 13.4.1 The proposed works will affect the site of the Franciscan Friary, founded in AD 1258 by Ralph FitzRandal of Middleham. The first church comprised a nave and chancel and had a south aisle added in the 14th century. The remains of this church lie beneath the present garden to the west of the tower. The only surviving aboveground remnant of the Friary is the 15th century bell tower, known as the Grey Friars' Tower. This tower is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Monument no NY88) and a Grade I Listed Building. Other parts of the Friary have been located in the area to the north during development of the Hospital Site and the present Co-op Supermarket (OSA, 1999, NAA 1998b). The church appears to have been at least partially excavated by B. Jennings in the 1950s, although details of his findings are limited (Jennings, 1958). He does state that the tower was built over the passageway of the earlier church (between the nave and chancel), with the buttresses on the north and south sides resting on the old church.
- 13.4.2 A number of small-scale excavations and watching briefs have been undertaken in the Memorial Gardens to the east of the Tower in recent years, all of which have encountered medieval remains. The most recent of which identified walls which appear to be part of the church, as well as an *in situ* human burial (NAA, 1997). It is also reported that burials were encountered during the construction of the present Tourist Information Centre on Victoria Road to the south east of the Tower. This suggests that there is a graveyard associated with the church in this area.

13.5.0 Objectives

- 13.5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are
- contain evidence for below-ground archaeological remains, in particular those of the Friary church and associated graveyard, and to determine their nature, location and extent,
 - to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposals for

improved public access, as summarised in 3.2 above,

- to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development, indicating any additional work required to further the understanding of the archaeology of the site,
- to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum

13.6.0 Tenders

13.6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work

13.7.0 Access, Safety and Monitoring

13.7.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body

13.7.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled

13.7.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeologist, NYCC, to whom not less than seven days' written notice must be given of the commencement of fieldwork

13.7.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows

- a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract
- progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed
- a meeting or discussion during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion
- It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency funding being required

13.8.0 Brief

13.8.1 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include

- Detailed magnetometer and resistivity area survey of the grass lawn area to the south of the Richmond Community Hospital
- Trial trenching within the Grey Friars' Tower, the area of the proposed new access and ramp off Victoria Road and along the proposed course of footpaths

Geophysical Survey

- 13 8 2 Both a detailed magnetometer and resistivity area survey should be undertaken, with reading intervals at a maximum of 1m x 0.5m separation for magnetometry and 1m x 1m for resistivity. The total area of the proposed development covers c. 0.3 hectares and it is recommended that the maximum accessible area is surveyed, subject to suitable conditions, with the exception of the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (i.e. around the immediate base of the tower) and the majority of the existing borders covered by trees and shrubs.
- 13 8 3 The survey grid should be independently relocatable on the ground by a third party, by measurement to local permanent features. Grid tie-in information should be made available either in, or with, the final report, to enable the location plan to be related to the OS National Grid.
- 13 8 4 Upon completion of the survey, the data obtained should be presented visually, in report form, and be accompanied by a written description of the survey and an interpretation of the results, indicating as far as possible the likely nature of the features giving rise to anomalies.

Trial Trenching

- 13 8 5 A trench measuring c. 1m wide (north-south) by 4m long (east-west) should be opened immediately below the tower, as specified in 1997 and agreed with English Heritage (Fiorato, 1997, see copy attached).
- 13 8 6 A further trench should be opened in the area of the proposed new steps/access ramp, with a maximum area of 10m² to investigate the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits. In addition, up to four 1m x 1m trenches should be investigated along the routes of the proposed footpaths. The precise location of trial trenches should be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and the commissioning body prior to excavation. Areas should be viewed and recorded in plan, after which selective excavation of a sufficient sample of features and deposits should be investigated in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.2 above. In case of query as to the extent of such investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 13 8 7 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections.
- 13 8 8 With the exception of the trench below the tower, which is to be excavated by hand, overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out.

subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out.

- 13.8.9 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved, although this should not be undertaken within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 13.8.10 A strategy for palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis should be devised to deal with any potentially important palaeoenvironmental deposits which may be uncovered. Sampling should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).
- 13.8.11 The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement must be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 13.8.12 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, samples should be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, and properly stored. Should a significant quantity and quality of finds be recovered, a post-excavation assessment of the material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

13.9.0 Archive

- 13.9.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- 13.9.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum, in this instance, Richmond Museum, to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

13.10.0 Report

- 13.10.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting *Reporting Check-List*.
- 13.10.2 The report on the geophysical survey should include a survey location plan (minimum scale 1:2500), a plot of raw data (preferred minimum scale 1:1000, grey-scale and/or dot density format and X-Y trace format as appropriate to the technique(s) used), a plot of enhanced data and one, or more, interpretative plots. Each plan/plot must have a bar scale and accurately oriented north sign.
- 13.10.3 All surveyed and excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

- 13 10 4 At least four copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit SMR, the museum accepting the archive and English Heritage

13.11 Further Information

- 13 11 1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from

Gail Falkingham, MIFA
 Archaeologist
 North Yorkshire County Council
 Heritage Unit
 County Hall Tel 01609 780780 x2839
 Northallerton Fax 01609 779838
 North Yorkshire DL7 8AH

13.12 References

- Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995. *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England* Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2
- English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- Fiorato, V (NYCC) 1997 *Archaeological Evaluation of the Grey Friars' Tower, Richmond, North Yorkshire*, specification prepared for Richmondshire District Council
- Jennings, B 1958 *The Grey Friars of Richmond*
- Northern Archaeological Associates. 1997. *Friary Gardens, Richmond. An Archaeological Watching Brief*, report 97/5 for Richmondshire District Council.
- Northern Archaeological Associates. 1998a *Richmond & Catterick Area (Thubron) Archives*, Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment, report 98/57 for NYCC
- Northern Archaeological Associates 1998b *Friary Field, Richmond An Archaeological Excavation*, report 98/36 for the North Eastern Co-op
- On-Site Archaeology 1999 *Richmond Community Hospital & the Site of the Greyfriars of Richmond An Archaeological Watching Brief*, report 98WB04 for Primary Medical Properties

14 0 Appendix 4b ~ Written Scheme of Investigation, 1997

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE GREY FRIARS' TOWER RICHMOND NORTH YORKSHIRE

Introduction

This scheme of works relates to the site known as the Grey Friars' Tower, Richmond. A locational grid reference is NZ 171010.

It is proposed to improve the landscaping of the area around the tower which is currently very overgrown. This will form part of the Memorial Gardens to the east and will open up access to members of the public. The landscaping work is likely to necessitate limited alterations to the current ground levels around the tower.

Prior to the formation of a detailed scheme for the enhancement of the area surrounding the Greyfriars' Tower, it is important to establish the potential for damage to below ground archaeology. The evaluation exercise will establish the depth at which archaeological remains are likely to be encountered. This scheme of works has been prepared at the request of Richmondshire District Council as part of a Scheduled Monument Consent application. The scheme will therefore require the approval of English Heritage and the Department of Culture, Media and Sport before it can be implemented.

1.0 Statutory Protection

- 1.1 The following statutory designations apply - The Greyfriars' Tower is a grade I listed building and is also scheduled as an ancient monument (reference NY 88). Scheduled Monument Consent will therefore be required to undertake enhancement work including archaeological evaluation.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposal area is situated on the site of the Franciscan Friary, founded in 1258 by Ralph Fitzrandal of Middleham. The first church comprising a nave and chancel had a south aisle added in the fourteenth century. The only surviving above ground remnant of the Friary is the fifteenth century bell tower, known as the Greyfriars' Tower.
- 2.2 It is believed that other parts of the Friary such as accommodation and the graveyard were located to the west, and possibly to the north of the church.

3.0 Previous Work

- 3.1 The church appears to have been at least partially excavated by B Jennings in the 1950s although details of his findings are scanty. He does state, however, that the tower was built over the passageway of the earlier church (between the nave and chancel), with the buttresses on the north and south sides resting on the old church.

- 3 2 A number of small scale excavations and watching briefs have taken place in the Memorial gardens in recent years, all of which have encountered Medieval remains. The most recent, earlier this year, identified walls which appear to be part of the church.
- 3 3 Northern Archaeological Associates are currently drawing together the evidence from the previous work on the Friary, which will be relevant to the proposal area.

4 0 Consultation

- 4 1 Northern Archaeological Associates should be consulted to determine whether their current, on-going research sheds any light on the likely survival or lay-out of remains within the proposal area.
- 4 2 If the archaeological evaluation of the adjacent Friary hospital site has commenced then the archaeological consultants should also be consulted to establish relative depths of archaeological remains.

5.0 Archaeological Evaluation

- 5 1 The archaeological evaluation should be undertaken by a professional archaeologist or archaeological contracting firm, agreed with the County Council Heritage Unit.
- 5 2 It is proposed that one trench should be opened immediately below the tower. This should be approximately 1 metre wide (north-south) and 4 metres long (east-west) and should extend to west and east of the tower to examine the presence or absence of a sill as visible on the north side.
- 5 3 The excavations should aim to understand the nature, depth, date, extent and importance of any archaeological deposits encountered. Particular attention should be given to the foundations of the current tower, any evidence for former structures on the site, and the potential for human burials or memorials.
- 5 4 Overburden (i.e. turf and top soil) should be removed by hand. This may be carried out either by the Archaeological Contractor or with the Archaeological Contractor supervising and observing stripping.
- 5 5 Excavations should proceed to the top of archaeology or to natural, whichever is encountered first.
- 5 6 Excavations should not exceed 1.2m in depth.
- 5 7 Archaeological deposits should not be excavated unless they are a clearly modern or post-medieval, or b where it is necessary to sample excavate to establish the nature, date and depth of deposits.

6 0 Monitoring

- 6 1 The Archaeological Contractor should keep the Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council and English Heritage fully informed of the timetable of works in order that the site may be visited to inspect the excavation while in progress

7 0 Health And Safety

- 7 1 The Archaeological Contractors should operate under an appropriate Health and Safety Policy
- 7 2 Richmondshire District Council shall be responsible for ensuring that the excavation area is well secured/guarded during and outside working hours

8 0 Post-Excavation Analysis

- 8 1 The Archaeological Contractor should make arrangements for the examination of finds by appropriate specialists, and should consider their potential for conservation and display

9 0 Archive

- 9 1 The transfer and deposition of the archive shall be undertaken following North Yorkshire County Council guidelines
- 9 2 It would be preferable if the archive could be deposited with the Richmondshire Museum, and the Archaeological Contractor should therefore discuss this possibility with the Curator at an early stage

10 0 Recording And Reporting

- 10 1 Following completion of excavation and post-excavation a report shall be prepared to North Yorkshire County Council guidelines This should include a summary of the works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology, including its historical context, and a catalogue of finds, features and primary records All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads All significant features/finds should be illustrated with conventionally scales plans, sections (if appropriate) and photographs
- 10 2 Copies of the report should be sent to English Heritage, Richmondshire District Council and the County Council Heritage Unit

Veronica Fiorato Deputy Archaeologist
Heritage Unit
NYCC/20/1 0/97